

## Allergies

### Recommendation for use in Iowa schools - Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network (FAAN)

FAAN works to raise public awareness, to provide advocacy and education, and to advance research on behalf of all those affected by food allergies and anaphylaxis. <http://www.foodallergy.org>. In the search box type “food allergy program” for a multi-media kit helpful in planning and training, type “school” for school guidelines, or type “tools” for additional helpful items.

### Additional Resources

**National Association of School Boards (NASB)** [http://esgn.tv/clients/nsba/food\\_allergies/](http://esgn.tv/clients/nsba/food_allergies/) Specific to Iowa: Iowa Pharmacy laws do not allow stock epinephrine in schools and recommend individualized **504 plan** in addition to Health Plan (includes allergy action plan and health/emergency plan, as appropriate) be developed by the school team.

**American Academy of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology (AAAAI)**. The AAAAI represents allergists, clinical immunologists, allied health professionals, and others with a special interest in treating and researching diseases such as allergic rhinitis, asthma, atopic dermatitis/eczema, and anaphylaxis. The website provides many resources for patients and for healthcare professionals. <http://www.aaaai.org>

**Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (AAFA)**. AAFA provides practical information, community based services, and support through a national network of chapters and support groups. AAFA develops health education, organizes state and national advocacy efforts, and funds research to find better treatments and cures. Call 1-800-7-ASTHMA <http://www.aaafa.org>

**Managing Life Threatening Food Allergies in School:** Document prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Education to help schools develop their own allergy policies. Address food allergy issues in the classrooms and gym, food services/cafeteria, for art, science and mathematics projects, crafts, outdoor activity areas, school buses, field trips and before and after school activities. An example of an Allergy Action Plan is provided in the Appendix G, page 6. <http://www.doe.mass.edu/cnp/allergy.pdf>

**CDC: Food Allergies:** Describes symptoms, treatment, data, statistic, publications, and links. <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/foodallergies/>

Peanut Allergy Institute. <http://www.peanut-institute.org> For an additional view concerning peanut bans see “*Peanut Allergy White Paper*” at [http://www.peanut-institute.org/resources/downloads/peanut\\_allergy\\_whitepaper.pdf](http://www.peanut-institute.org/resources/downloads/peanut_allergy_whitepaper.pdf)

Perry TT, Conover-Walker MK, Pomés A, Chapman MD, & Wood RA. Distribution of peanut allergen in the environment, *The Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology* 2004; 113:973-976. [http://www.jacionline.org/article/S0091-6749\(04\)01067-X/fulltext](http://www.jacionline.org/article/S0091-6749(04)01067-X/fulltext)

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Sicherer SH, Mahr T, & the AAP Section on Allergy and Immunology. Management of Food Allergy in the School Setting. *Pediatrics* 2010;126:1232-1239. <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/reprint/126/6/1232>

Wainstein BK, Kashef S, Ziegler M, Jelley D, & Ziegler JB. (2007). Frequency and significance of immediate contact reactions to peanut in peanut-sensitive children. *Clinical and Experimental Allergy* 2007; 37:839-845. Abstract: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17517097>